THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by HODGES, HUGHES & CO. At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large man anoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as libsral as in any of the newspapers published in the

STATEMENT

ST. LOUIS MUTUALLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. On teas of all kinds, twenty-five cents per pound.

Second. On all sugar not above number twelve, Dutch standard in color, three cents per pound.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock

The amount of capital stock paid up

amount of loan, per schedule an-Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on undoubted personal security, eight per cent. interest..... Stock bonds secured in part by real

estate, part by personal security subject to call of Board of Direc-Amounts due from agents and in course of transmission from them,

LIABILITIES.
1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors......2d. Losses adjusted and not due....

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF Sr. LOUIS.

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby,
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance
Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bone life owner of at least ONE HUN—

No per cent: ad valerem: Provided, Internation to champagne or sparkling wines, in bottles, shall On iron in pigs, nine dollars per ton.

On on in pigs, nine dollars per ton.

On vessels of cast iron, not otherwise provided for, and on andirons, sadirons, satirons, stoves and stove plates, of cast iron, one and one-half cent per pound.

On cast-iron steam, gas, and water pipe, one and one-half cent per pound.

On cast-iron butts and hinges two and half cents per ton. full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital in scales of the said Cash Capital in scales of the said Lagrangian Cash Capital Cash Capital Cash Capital Cash Capital in scales of the said Lagrangian Cash Capital Capital Cash Capital Cash Capital Cash Capital Capit of actual Cash Capital, in eash on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof invested in real estate security, is upon unim-Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance

SAMUEL WILLI, President. WM. T. SELBY, Secretary. Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary

Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May, S. PERIT RAWLE. Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. St. Louis. I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the jurat of the forceping deposition was at the determined of the state of the force of the state o rat of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to adminis ter oaths for general purposes, and that I am wel acquainted with the hand writing of said S. Perit Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set L. S. my hand and affixed my official seal this 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Kv.,

FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in thisoffice.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set

L.S. my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G.
Hobges, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutal Life
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the
statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate
Agencies of Forcign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as
required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges,
as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of inmitted to take risks and transact business than three fourths of an inch nor more than
two inches in date to the day and year aforesaid, in lieu of

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, Passed at the First Session of the Thirtyeighth Congress.

[PUBLIC-NO. 146.]

AN ACT to increase duties on imports and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-entatives of the United States of America in Con-

gress assembled, That on and after the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-four, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on goods, wares, and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that

First. On teas of all kinds, twenty-five cents

pound.

On all sugar above number twelve, and not above number fifteen, Dutch standard in color, three cents and half per pound.

On all sugar above number fifteen not stovedried, and not above number twenty, Dutch standard in color, four cents per pound.

On all refined sugar in form of loaf, lump, crushed, powdered, pulverized, or granulated, and all stove-dried or other sugar above number twenty, Dutch standard in color, five cents per twenty, Dutch standard in color, five cents per pound: Provided, That the standard by which the color and grades of sugar are to be regulated shall be selected and furnished to the collectors of such ports of entry as may be neces-sary by the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time, and in such manner as he may deem ex-

On sugar candy, not colored, ten cents per pound. On all other confectionery, not otherwise provided for, made wholly or in part of sugar, and on sugars after being refined when sugar, and on sugars after being refined when tinctured, colored, or inany way adulterated, valued at thirty cents per pound or less, fifteen cents per pound. On all confectionery valued above thirty cents per pound, or when sold by the box, package, or otherwise than by the pound, fifty per centum, ad valorem.

Third. On molasses from sugar cane, eight cents per gallery. On signs of sugar cane, eight cents per gallery. On signs of sugar cane, eight cents per gallery.

per gallon. On sirup of sugar cane juice, mela-do, concentrated melado, or concentrated molasdo, concentrated melado, or concentrated molases, two cents and a half per pound: Provided,
That all sirups of sugar or sugar-cane, cane
juice, concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, entered under the name of molasses, or
any other name than sirup of sugar, or of sugarcane, cane juice, concentrated molasses, or
concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeitture to the United States and the same shall be ure to the United States, and the same shall be

949 45 forfeited.

45 95 Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That on and Sec. 2. And be if jurther enacted, That on and after the day and year aforesaid, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law, on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and merchandise enumerated and provided for in this section, imported from foriegn countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

to say: First. On brandy, for first proof, two dollars and fifty cents per gallon.

On other spirits, manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, for first proof, two dollars

per gallon.
On cordials, and liqueurs of all kinds, and arrack, absynthe, kirschenwasser, ratafia, and other similar spiritaous beverages, not otherwise provided for, two dollars per gallon.
On bay rum, one dollar and fifty cents per

*Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful rencountre. The other of \$3,000, because of the party having died with delerium tremens. Both cases waiting udicial decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Samuel Wi

spirits, and other spirituous beverages, than that fixed by law for the description of first proof, but shall be increased in proportion fo of invested in real estate security, is upon unim-cumbered property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part there-of, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever, shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles re-spectively intended to be represented, and in ne case less than one dollar per gallon: And provided, further, That brandies or other spiritnous liquors, may be imported in bottles when the package shall contain not less than one dozen; and all bottles shall pay a separate duty of two cents each, whether containg wines, brand-ies, or other spirituous liquors subject to duty

s hereinbefore mentioned. Second. On ale, porter, and beer, in bottles, thirty-five cents per gallon; otherwise than in bottle twenty cents per gallon.

Third. On cigars of all kinds, valued at fifteen dollars or less per thousand, seventy-five

cents per pound and twenty per centum ad va-lorem; valued at over fifteen dollars and not over thirty dollars per thousand, one dollar and twenty-five cents per pound and thirty pe ars and not over forty-five dollars per thousand, two dollars per pound and fifty per centum advancem; valued at over forty-five dollars per thousand, three dollars per pound and sixty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That paper cigars or cigarettes, including wrappers, shabe subject to the same duties imposed on ci

On snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of to babco, ground, dry, or damp, and pickled, scented, or otherwise of all descriptions, fifty cents per

On tobacco in leaf, manufactured and no stemmed thirty-five cents per pound.

On tobacco manufactured, of all descriptions, and stemmed tobacco not otherwise provided for,

as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof. I have set my hand the In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

Risks taken and Politica and Political and State of the Risks taken and Policies issued promptet than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated tum ad valorem.

Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864—tw—329.

And provided, further, That none of the above pound.

iron shall pay a less rate of duty than thirty

On all iron imported in bars for railroad an nclined planes, made to patterns and fitted to be aid down on such roads or planes without further manufacture, sixty cents per one hundred pounds. On boiler or other parts from not less than three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, one cent and a half per pound. On iron wire, bright, coppered, or tinned, drawn and finished, not more than one fourth of an inch in diameter, not less than num-ber sixteen, wire guage, two dollars per one hun-dred pounds, and in addition thereto fifteen per centum ad valorem; over number sixteen and not over number twenty-five, wire guage, three dolover number twenty-five, wire guage, three dol-lars and fifty cents per one hundred pounds, and in addition thereto fifteen per centum ad valo-rem: Provided, That wire covered with cotton, silk or other material shall pay five cents per pound in addition to the foregoing rates. On smooth or polished sheet iron, by whatever name designa-ted, three cents per pound. On sheet iron; com-mon or black, not thinner than number twenty, wire guage, one cent and one-fourth of one cent per pound; thinner than number twenty, and not thinner than number twenty-five, wire guage, one cent and a half per pound, thinner than number twenty five, wire guage, one cent and three-fourths twenty five, wire guage, one cent and three-fourths of one cent per pound.

On tin plates, and iron galvanized or coated with any metal by electric batteries, or otherwise, two cents and a half per pound.

On all band, hoop, and scroll iron from one half to six inches in width, not thinner than one-eighth of an inch, one and one-fourth cent per

On all band, hoop, and scroll iron from one-half to six inches wide, under one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and not thinner than number

twenty wire guage, one and one-half cent per On all band, hoop, and scroll iron thinner than number twenty wire guage, one and three-fourths

On slit rods one cent and one half per pound, and on all other descriptions of rolled or hammered on not otherwise provided for, one cent and one-On locomotive tire, or parts thereof, three cents

er pound.
On mill-irons and mill-cranks of wrought iron, and wrought iron for ships, steam-engines, and locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing each twenty-five pounds or more, two cents per

ound.
On anvils and on iron cables, or cable chains,
r parts thereof, two cents and a half per pound.
On chains, trace chains, halter chains, and fence hains, made of wire or rods, not less than one-ourth of one inch in diameter, two cents and a half per pound; less than one-fourth of one inch in diameter, and not under number nine, wire gaage, three cents per pound; under number nine, wire guage, thirty-five per centum ad values are embraced in the same invoice at the same price whereby the very pound; under number of the same invoice at the same price whereby the very pound.

On anchors, or parts thereof, two cents and onefourth per pound
On blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, axles,
or parts thereof, and malleable iron in castings not otherwise provided for, two cents and a half pe oound.
On wrought-iron railroad chairs, and wrought-

ron nuts and washers, ready punched two cents

On horse-shoe nails, five cents per pound. On cut tacks, brads, or sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, two and one-half

pounds.
On screws, commonly called wood screws, two

inches or over in length, eight cents per pound; less than two inches in the length, eleven cents

has not been in actual use and fit only to be reman- ject to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpet

wire, not less than one-fourth of one inch in di-ameter, valued at seven cents per pound, or less,

Second. On woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and two cents and one-fourth per pound; valued at all manufactures of wool of every description, above seven cents and not above eleven cents per made wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise

twenty per centum ad valorem.

On skates costing twenty-cents or less per pair

eight cents per pair; costing over twenty cents per pair, thirty five per centum ad valorem. On cross-cut saws, ten cents per lineal foot. On mill, pit, and drag saws not over nine aches wide, twelve and a half cent per lineal

On all hand-saws not over twenty-four inches in length, seventy-five cents per dozen, and in addition threto thirty per centum ad valorem; over twenty-four inches in length, one dollar per

zen, and in addition thereto thirty per centur On all back saws not over ten inches in length eventy-five cents per dozen, and in addition hereto thirty per centum ad valorem; over ter inches in length, one dollar per dozen, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem. On files, file blanks, rasps, and floats of all decriptions, and not exceeding ten inches in length ten cents per pound, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem, exceeding ten inches in length, six cents per pound, and in addition thereto

thirty per centum ad valorem. On pen-knives, jack knives, and pocket knives

d, one cent and one half per pound.
On lead in sheets, pipes, or shot, two and three uarter cents per pound.
On all goods of the last mentioned description, on all goods of the last mentioned description.

On lead in sheets, pipes, or shot, two and three quarter cents per pound.
On pewter, when old and fit only to be remanufactured, two cents per pound.
On lead ore, one and a half cents per pound.
On copper in pigs, bars, or ingots, two and a half cents per pound.
On sheathening cooper, in sheets forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide, weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces per square foot, three and a half cents per pound.
On copper rods, bolts, nails, spikes, copper bottoms, copper in sheets of plates, called braziers' copper, and other sheets of copper not otherwise provided for, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
On bunting and on all other manufactures of worsted, mohair, alpaca, or goats' hair, or of which worsted, mohair, alpaca, or goats' hair, or of which wersted, mohair, alpaca, or goats' hair, or of which wersted, mohair, alpaca, or goats' hair ball cents per pound.

On zinc, spelter, or teutenegue, mannfactur-ed in blocks or pigs, one and a half cent per

spelter, or teutenegue in sheets, two on diamonds, cameos, mosaics, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, when not set, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That on and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: On all wool, unmanufactured, and all hair of the alpaca goat, and other like animals, unmanufactured, the value where-of at the last port or place from whence exports of at the last port or place from whence exported to the United States, exclusive of charges in such ports, shall be twelve cents or less per pound, three cents per pound: exceeding twelve cents and not exceeding twenty-four cents per pound, six cents per pound, exceeding twenty-four cents, and not exceeding thirty-two cents, ten cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten per centum ad valorem; exceeding thirty-two ter or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or of any foreign substance, shall be subject to pay a duty of twelve cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided, further, That when wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, bag, or package, and the aggregate value of the contents of the bale, bag, or package shall be ap-praised by the appraisers at a rate exceeding with a duty of ten cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem: and when bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice at the same price, whereby the average price shall be lessened more than ten per centum, the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of the bale of the best quality; and no bale, bag, or package shall be liable to a less rate of duty in coesequence of being invoiced with wool of lower value: And provided, further, That wool which shall be imported secured, shall pay in lieu of the duties herein provided, three times the amount of such duties.

In addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem. On goods of like description, exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, unbleached, five and a half cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, five and a half cents per square yard, and in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem.

Third. On all cotton jeans, denims, drillings, bed tickings, ginghams, plaids, cottonades, pantalon stuffs, and goods of like description, exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, unbleached, five and a half cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, five and a half cents per square yard; and in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem.

Third. On all cotton jeans, denims, drillings, bed tickings, ginghams, plaids, cottonades, pantalon stuffs, and goods of like description, exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, unbleached, five and a half cents per square yard; if colored, stained, printed, five and a half cents per square yard; if colored, stained, printed, five and a half cents per square yard; if colored, stained, printed, five and a half cents per square yard; if colored, stained, printed, five and a half cents per square yard; if colored, stained, printed, five and a half cents per square yard; if colored, stained, printed, five and filling, unbleached, five and mes the amount of such duties

On bed-sorews and wrought-iron hinges, two cents and a half per pound.

On wrought board nails, spikes, rivets, and bolts, two and one-half cents per pound.

On cut nails and spikes, one and a half cent per pound.

Second. On sheepskins, raw or unmanufactured, imported with the wool on, washed or unwashed, shall be subject to a duty of twenty per centum advalorem; and on flocks, waste, or shod-pound.

dy, three cents per pound.
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That on after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following du-

cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, three cents per pound.

On steam, gas, and water tubs [tubes] and flues, of wrought iron, two cents and a half per pounds.

On steam, gas, and water tubs [tubes] and flues, of wrought iron, two cents and a half per pets wrought by the Jacquard machine, and all medallion or whole carpets, valued at one dollar and twenty-five cents or under per square yard, less than two inches in the length, eleven cents per pound.

On screws of any other metal than iron, and all other screws of iron, except wood screws, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On iron in pice, pice dellars per top. On cast-iron steam, gas, and water pipe, one and one half cent per pound.
On cast-iron butts and hinges two and half cents per pound.
On hollow ware, glazed or tinned, three and one half cents per pound.
On hollow ware, glazed or tinned, three and one half cents per pound.
On all other castings of iron, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.
On all manufactures of iron, not otherwise provided for, thirty five per centum ad valorem.
On old scrap iron, eight dollars per ton: Provided, That nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use and fit only to be remanor carpeting of like character or description, and On steel, ingots, bars, coils, sheets, and steel on all other mats, screens, hassocks, and rugs,

above seven cents and not above eleven cents per pound, three cents per pound; three cents per pound; three cents and a half per pound, and ten per centum ad valorem.

On steel wire less than one-fourth of an inch diameter and not less than number sixteen, wire guage, two and one-half cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem; less or finer than number sixteen, wire guage, three cents per pound, and in addition three cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem; less or finer than number sixteen, wire guage, three cents per pound, and in addition threto twenty per centum ad valorem.

In part of woel, not otherwise provided for, twenty-four cents per pound, and a half in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

On goods of like description, when valued at over two dollars per square, yard, a duty, in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem; less or finer than number sixteen, wire guage, three cents per pound, and in addition threto two dollars per square, yard, a duty, in addition to the foregoing rates, of five per centum ad valorem; less or finer than number sixteen, wire guage, three cents per pound, and in addition threto two dollars per square, yard, a duty, in addition to the foregoing rates, of five per centum ad valorem; less or finer than number sixteen, wire guage, the first per centum ad valorem and valorem. wenty per centum ad valorem.

On steel in any form, not otherwise provided for, duty herein provided for woolen cloths. On endless belts or felts for paper, and blanketing for printing machines, twenty cents per pound, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum advalorem. On flannels, uncolored, valued at thirty cents or less per square yard, twenty-four cents per pound and thirty per centum advalorem; valued at above thirty cents per square yard, and on flannels, colored, printed, or plaided, not otherwise provided for and flannels, compared in otherwise provided for, and flannels composed in part of cotton, twenty-four cents per pound and chirty-five per centum ad valorem. On flannels composed in part of silk, fifty per centum ad valorem. On hats of wool, twenty-four [cents] per pound, and in additon thereto thirty-five er centum ad valorem. On woolen and worst-l yarn, valued at fifty cents and not over one wenty-four cents per pound, and in addition hereto thirty per centum ad valorem. len and worsted varn valued at less than fifty On pen-knives, jack knives, and pocket knives of all kinds, fifty per centum ad valorem.

On needles for knitting or sewing machines, one dollar per thousand, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or anulacturer, except hosiery, twenty-four cents per pound. On untarred Manilla cordage, five per centum ad valorem. dollar per thousand, and in addition thereto thirtyfive per centum ad valorem.

On iron squares marked on one side, three
cents per pound, and in addition thereto thirty per
centum ad valorem; on all other squares of iron
or steel, six cents per pound, and thirty per centum ad valorem;

On all manufactures of steel, or of which steel
shall be a component part, not otherwise provided,
for, forty-five per centum ad valorem: Provided,
or of which steel shall be a component part, not
otherwise provided for, shall pay the same rate of
duty as if wholly manufactured.

On bituminous coal, and shale, one dollar and
twenty-five cents for a ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; on all other
coal, forty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty cents per ton of twenty-eight cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty
ecntum advalorem. On blankets of all kinds,
made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not
exceeding twenty-eight ents per pound, and in

On women's and children's dress goods, com-

On old scrap lead, fit only to be remanufactur- lorem; exceeding in value thirty cents per square

over fifty cents per square yard, and on all other oil-cloth, except silk oil-cloth, forty per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That or and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the follow-

ing duties, that is to say:
First. On cotton, raw or unmanufactured, two

cents per pound.
Second. On all manufactures of cotton, (except jeans, denims, drillings, bed tickings, ginghams, plaids, cottenades, pantaloon stuff, and goods of like description,) not bleached, colored, stained, cents per pound, twelve cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten per centum ad valorem:

Provided, That any wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpaca, the goat, and other like animals which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or endition for the payment of reading the variety of the shall be changed in its character or endition for the payment of reading the variety of the state o warp and filling, and exceeding in weight five warp and filling, and exceeding in weight five ounces per square yard, five cents and a half per square yard; if bleached, five cents and a half per square yard, and in addition thereto ten per centum ad valorem. On finer and lighter goods of like description, exceeding lorem. one hundred threads and not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, unbleached, five cents per square yard; if bleached, five and a half cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted or printed, five and a half cents per square yard, and in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valoration.

similar use, if unbleached, and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding five ounces to the square yard, six cents per square yard; if bleached, six cents and a half per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, six cents and a half per square yard; and in addition thereto ten per centum ad valorem. On finer or lighter goods of like description, exceeding one hundred like description, exceeding one hundred reads and not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filing, if unbleached, six cents per square yard; if bleached, six and a half cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, six and a half cents per square yard, and in addition theresto fifteen per centum ad valorem. On goods of like description exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warn and filing. to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, if unbleached, seven cents per square yard; if bleached, seven and a half cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, seven and a half cents per square yard, and in addition thereto fifteen per centum ad valorem: Provided, all other screws of iron, except wood screws, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

On iron in pigs, nine dollars per ton.

On vessels of cast iron, not otherwise provided for, and on andirons, sadirons, tailors' and hater's first iron, stoves and stove plates, of cast iron, one and one-half cent per pound.

On carpeting, carpets, or rugs of the foregoing describtion shall pay a duty of less than fifty per thereto fifteen per centum ad valorem: Provided, are given for one contained in the last described centum ad valorem. On Brussels and tapestry Brussels carpets and carpetings, printed on the warp or otherwise, fifty cents per square yard, and or in that proportion. And provided further, that the said Perkins is able to give and valued at over twenty ents per square yard, and cotton jeans, denima, and drilling and coupled by him. lings unbleached valued at over twenty cents per square yard, and all other cotton goods of every description, the value of which shall exceed per centum ad valorem: And provided, further That no cotton goods having more than two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, shall be admitted to a less rate

of duty than is provided for goods which are of that number of threads. Fourth. On spool thread of cotton, six cents per dozen spools, containing on each spool not exceeding one hundred yards of thread, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem, exceeding one hundred yards, for every additional hundred yards of thread on each spool, or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred yards, six cents per dozen, and thirty per centum

n frames, and on all cotton hoisiery, thirty-five On cotton velvet, thirty-five per centum ad va-

On cotton braids, insertings, lace, trimming, or bobbinet, and all other manufactures of cotton, net otherwise provided for, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

owing duties and rates of duty, that is to say: First. On brown and bleached linens, ducks, canvas, paddings, cotton bottoms, burlaps, dia-pers, crash, huckabacks, handkerchiefs, lawns, or ther manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, or which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided or, valued at thirty cents or less per square yard, above thirty cents per square yard, forty per make immediate payment. Either party are audition thereto twenty-five per centum advaorem; valued at over one dollar per pound, carpets, not exceeding number eight Lea, and thorized to settle the business. alued at twenty-four cents or less per pound, valued at above twenty-four cents per cents per pound, and net exceeding in fineness number fourteen, sixteen cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty-five per centum ad valorem. On clothing, ready-made, and wearing shall be the component material of chief value,

Second. On tarred cables or cordage, three cents per pound. On untarred Manilla cordage, two and a half cents per pound. On all other untarred cordage, three and a half cents per pound. On hemp yarns, five cents per pound. On coir yarn, one and a half cent per pound. On seines, ix and a half cents per pound.

Third. On gunny cloth, gunny bags, and cotton bagging, or other manufacture not otherwise provided for, suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging is applied, composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute, flax, or other material, valued at ten cents or less per square yard, three cents per pound; over ten cents per square yard, four cents per pound. On sail duck or canvass for sails, thirty per centum ad valorem. On Russia and other sheetings of flax or hemp, brown and and other sheetings of flax or hemp, brown and and other sheetings of flax or hemp, brown and and other sheetings of flax or hemp, brown and and other sheetings of flax or hemp, brown and and other sheetings of flax or hemp, brown and and other sheetings of flax or hemp, brown and and other sheetings of flax or hemp, brown and and other sheetings of flax or hemp, brown and and other sheetings of flax or hemp, brown and and other sheetings of flax or hemp, brown and and other sheetings of flax or hemp, brown and and other sheetings of flax or hemp, brown and and other sheetings of flax or hemp. and other sheetings of flax or hemp, brown and piles. They white, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. On all ing to try it. only forty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, on women's and children's dress goods, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, mohair, on coke and calm of coal, twenty-five percentum ad valorem.

On lead, in pigs and bars, two cents per pounds.

On women's and children's dress goods, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, mohair, alpaca, or goats' hair, gray or uncolored, not exceeding in value the sum of thirty cents per centum ad valorem.

On lead, in pigs and bars, two cents per square yard, and in addition thereto twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On lead, in pigs and bars, two cents per square yard, four cents per square yard, and in addition thereto twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On lead, in pigs and bars, two cents per square yard, and in addition thereto twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On all other manufactures of hemp, or of which hemp shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

On grass cloth, thirty per centum ad valorem.

On grass cloth, thirty per centum ad valorem.

On all other manufactures of jute

Or. Strickland's Pile Remedy

May 25, 1864—w&twly-325.

or Sisal grass, not otherwise provided for, thirty

per centum ad valorem Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That on and after the day and year aforesaid, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and mer-chandise enumerated and provided for in this section, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to

On spun silk for filling in skeins or cops, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. On silk in the gum not more advanced than singles, tram, and thrown or organize thirty-five per centum ad valorem. On floss silks, thirty-five per cent-On bunting and on all other manufactures of worsted, mohair, alpaca, or goats' hair, or of purified, forty per centum ad valorem. On all which wersted, mohair, alpaca, or goats' hair shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, fifty per centum ad valorem.

On lastings, mohair cloth, silk, twist, or other manufacture of cloth, woven or made in patterns manufacture of cloth, woven or made in patterns mantillas, pelerines, handkerchiefs, veils, laces, of such size starts are considered. manufacture of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, and form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters, and buttons, exclusively, not combined with India rubber, ten per centum ad valorem.

On oil cloths for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, valued at fifty cents or less per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem; valued at over fifty cents per square vard, and on all other loter.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That on and sec. 9. And be if jurther enacted, That on and after the day and year aferesaid, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise enumerated and provided for in this section, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: On all brown earthenware and common stone-ware, gas retorts, stoneware not ornamented,

ware, gas retorts, stoneware not ornamented, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On China, porcelain, and Parian ware, gilded, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, fifty per centum ad valorem.

On China, porcelain, and Parian ware, plain white, and not decorated in any manner, forty-five per centum ad valorem; on all other earthen, stone, or crockery ware, white, glazed, edged, printed, painted, dipped, or cream-colored, composed of earthy or mineral substances, and not otherwise provided for, forty per centum ad vatherwise provided for, forty per centum ad va-

On slates, slate pencils, slate chimney pieces nantels, slabs for tables, and all other manufacures of slate, forty per centum ad valorem.
On unwrought clay, pipe clay, fire clay, and kaoline, five dollars per ton.
On fuller's earth, three dollars per ton.
On white chalk and cliff stone, ten dollars per

ton. On red and French chalk, twenty per cent-um ad valorem. On chalk of all descriptions, not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per centum

On whiting and Paris-white, one cent per pound.
On whiting ground in oil, two cents per

On all plain and mould and press glass not cut, engraved, or painted, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
On all articles of glass cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, silvered, or gilded, not including plate glass silvered, or looking-glass

plates, forty per centum ad valorem. (To be Continued.)

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION-No. 51.] A RESOLUTION to authorize the acquisition of certain land *for the use of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to deed to John Perkins a portion of the extreme south point or angle o the farm of the Government Hospital for the Insane, in exchange for two acres of land, more or less, now owned and occupied by the said Per-kins, and situated near the middle of that side of the Hospital farm which fronts upon the public roads: Provided, That not more than three acres

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That the ecretary of the Interior is further authorized to description, the value of which shall exceed twenty-five cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of thirty-five ed for it, and of digging and walling a well, out of any appropriation already made or that may be made for enclosing the grounds of the hospital. Approved July 1, 1864.

> WANTED A COLORED SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE, can find employment, by applying at this of

> > Notice to Trespassers.

A LL persons who may hereafter Trespass on the grounds belonging to the Feeble-mind-ad Institute, are notified tout they will be prosecuted, according to law. The Superintendent hopes that this notice will be sufficient, without compelling him to proceed to extreme measures. W. McD. ABBETT, Sup't. Frankfort, August 10, 1864—355—w&tw1m.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, TRIMBLE COUNTY, KY.

HESE Springs are now open for the reception of visitors.

A regular four-horse Coach will leave Jericho, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, (33 miles from Louisville,) every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

PARKER & SON.

day, and Saturday.

June 8, 1864-tw10t*331.

Observer and Reporter, Lexington, copy to amount \$5, and charge Commonwealth office.

THE partnership between J. L. MOORE & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted by note or account to J. L.

P. S .- J. L. MOORE will continue the business at the old stand, on Main street. Frankfort, Ky., July 20th, 1864.—346—twtf.

PILES ASURECURE

VERY BODY is being cured of this distress ing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Frankfort Commonwealth.

Kentucky Association of Teachers. The following call for a meeting of the Kentucky Association of Teachers will ry teacher desiring to promote his own happiness by the elevation of his profession—

piness by the elevation of his profession—

First—That while it is the well considered and cause above that of dollars and cents-eve-

members, the Kentucky Association of coming election for a peaceful and constitution-Teachers is hereby called to meet in Louis- al redress of grievances more effectual than vioville on the 23d day of August next. It is lence. hoped that not only the members of the As sociation, but every live teacher in the State will be present. This invitation is intended to include not only the Presidents and Professors of Colleges and higher Semsociation, but every 'live' teacher in the inaries, but all teachers of every grade who seek their own personal improvement and the elements of every grade who seek their own personal improvement and the elements of every grade who seek their own personal improvement and the elements of every grade who seek their own personal improvement and the elements of every grade who seek their own personal improvement and the elements of the people to keep and bear arms as a necessary means of defense to a free State, should not be violated nor abandoned; and it is the elevation of our noble profession. "It is known that since the ontbreak of

er causes incident to the present unhappy condition of our country, have prevented Kentucky teachers from enjoying this means of improvement and pleasure, so highly prized by enlightened educators everywhere occasion one of especial interest. Severa lectures may be expected, both on profes-

members of the Association are requested to send suggestions for a more detailed programme of exercises. "E. A. GRANT. 'President Kentucky Asssociation of Teachers.'

Who are our Worst Enemies in Ken tucky! KENTUCKY, August 17, 1864.

Editor Frankfort Commonwealth: As time advances, and rebel sympathizers ucrease in Kentucky, this very grave question is thrust upon us. The time has come, hen it must be answered with point and ener-

gy. The unconditional Union men, who are not smitten with the negro mania, must give the answer. Well, let us try an answer: We will answer it, both negatively and af-

First: Our worst enemies are not the Original Secessionists. They are bad enough, it is true; and were our worst enemies up to about one year past. Up to that time the sympathizers had but little power or influ- simple purpose of exciting and goading the ence. Of course, then they are not our worst enemies. Who are?

This leads us to an affirmative answer Our worst enemies are the self-styled Conservative Union men. VALLANDIGHAM, and Chicago Union men, call themselves Union men, do they? What unblushing impudence! Men who have not one word to say about putting down the rebellion; nor one word to say against JEFF. Davis and the time venting their spleen on Mr. Lincoln and their own Government! Such men as these, Union men? The rebels have never destroy, as are such men as GARRETT DAVIS, WOOLFORD, JACOB, and others. They have out-Heroded Herod. Were it not for the assumed they denounce all true Union men. They style them Abolitionists and negro thieves. borhoods. Do we find them in communion our county is concerned, a very strong frater. izations," "defence against invasion," the aid of rebel votes, against true Union assumed pretext that acts of tyranny had been or are about to be perpetrated, justify- uables, and then left. Mr. Cochran and the men, some of them have been elected over ing and demanding military resistance. the truest Union men in the county; some try, white these paltroons and double traitors ument would inevitably lead to collisions Taylorsville, on Friday morning to "wipe out" are at home protected by the Government they effect to dispise, and refusing to go or to send their sons to fight. These men are doing generally, it is intended for those only who send their sons to fight. These men are doing more injury to-day, than the vilest rebels in our midst. They are Compared to the people of the State some seven numered of the February and the rebellion, for gregated by the time named. We do not belong to the political organization which its believe it. If they did, and attacked the political organization which its believe it. If they did, and attacked the political organization which its believe it. If they did, and attacked the political organization which its believe it. If they did, and attacked the political organization which its believe it. If they did, and attacked the political organization which its believe it. If they did, and attacked the political organization which its believe it. If they did, and attacked the political organization which its believe it. If they did, and attacked the political organization which its believe it. If they did, and attacked the political organization which its believe it. If they did, and attacked the political organization which its believe it. If they did, and attacked the political organization which its believe it. If they did, and attacked the political organization which its believe it. If they did, and attacked the political organization which its believe it. If they did, and attacked the political organization which its believe it. If they did, and attacked the political organization which its believe it. If they did, and attacked the political organization which its believe it. If they did, and attacked the political organization which its believe it. If they did, and attacked the political organization which its believe it. If they did, and attacked the political organization which its believe it. If they did, and attacked the political organization which its believe it. If they did, and attacked the political organization which its believe it. If they did, and attacked the political organization which its believe it. our midst. They are Conservative rebels. authors assumes to represent. Should its colored troops, all we have to say is, that we They are doing all they can, and are strain- to other political organizations will feel their els to the last man. ing every nerve, to destroy the Union party, personal and political safety endangered, and and are united with the rebels against it. would be driven for purposes of self-defence rebels in arms, the leaders of this portion ought to be the marked vicinity and state, armed and organized into military ought to be the marked victims and the bodies, and all hopes of preventing collisions they can to brace the nerves of rebellion and lost. Military organizations must be under

of the invitations to the speakers who did not appear? Belmont and Barrow will the execution of Federal authority, and that

To the People of Indiana.

The Indian State Sentinel of 15th August, entained what purports to be an Address of the Democratic State Central Committee to the address. MONDAY,.....AUGUST 22, 1864. the People of Indiana, signed by J. J. Bingam. Chairman.

As this document is of an extraordinary character, I deem it my duty to warn the peomisconstruction on my part, I here quote t in the exact words as it appeared in the Sentinel

ADDRESS .- In view of the excitement of the Every teacher with a fair title to the name

every teacher having any interest in the united States, the Democratic State Central Com-

and, we will venture to say, every able and inflexible purpose of the Democratic party of this conscientious teacher will, if within the State, acting in concert with all patriotic citizens range of reasonable possibility, not only lend his presence but also give his whole heart to the work on that occasiou. Distinguished gentlemen from other States will be present to the work on that occasiou. Distinguished gentlemen from other States will be present to the work on that occasiou. ed gentlemen from other States will be pres-ent. Will Kentucky teachers stand back? t. Will Kentucky teachers stand back? resentatives of the Democratic party at Chicago on the 29th of August, looking forward to the

Second—In times of public peril like the present, and in view of what are believed to be wel the right and duty of all good citizens to co-operate in open lawful organizations for the protection the rebellion no meeting of the Association has been held. The repeated occupation of our State by the Confederate forces, and othas well as for its defense against invasion, and we especially recommend to the people in all their counties, townships and election precincts thorough organization for these ends.

improvement and pleasure, so highly ized by enlightened educators everywhere. "Arrangements will be made to render the under the late call for 500,000 men, which have created the belief that there has been an unfair discrimination in favor of certain Eastern States to the prejudice of Indiana and other States, sional and scientific subjects. Officers and committee has assumed the duty of ascer taining by application to Governor Morton, Adjutant General Noble, Provost Marshal Baker or other proper authorities, the grounds of such in equalities, and whether or not they are in accordance with law and can be remedied.

By order of the committee J. J. BINGHAM, Chairman.

The second clause declares that, in view of what are believed to be well-founded apprehensions of attempts by those in authority to interfere with the freedom of elections recommends a thorough military organization of the people in all the counties, towns and election precincts, and advises all to exercise their constitutional right in keeping

and bearing arms. The assumption that there is a well founded apprehension that those in authority in this State will interfere by military power with the freedom of elections is absolutely and wickedly false. There is not one fact upon which such an apprehension can be based; not a circumstance can be referred to in the political or military history of the State during the existence of this war, justilying or suggesting the charge. It is true that this charge has been made before, but Union party was a unit, and rebels and rebel always without an element of truth, for the people into illegal, disloyal and dangerous

organizations, and demonstrations against Federal and State authority. So far as my administration is concerned I can safely defy the authors of this docu ment to point to a single act giving color to this wicked and infamous charge, or to show a single instance in which I have failed to rebel Government; but who are all the whole people and not for a party, and shall tain. Others report Sheridan as still at itate to vindicate legitimate authority, no cessful. difference under what pretense or by what been as bitter and mallicious in their denun- method it may be assailed. So far as the on the 16th August, a fight occurred be ciations of the Government, they wish to approaching elections are concerned, they teen Wheeler and the Union forces under shall, to the extent of the power vested in Gen. Steadman, at Graysville, some sixteen me, be open and free, and every legitimate miles south from Chattanooga, in which voter be protected in the unrestrained and Gen. Steadman was killed, and Col. Streight, deliberate exercise of the elective franchise. of Indiana, killed. We doubt the rumor. name of Union, we could not tell them from original rebels. They consult with rebels any reason to doubt it, and I cannot, under oring to cut Sherman's commmunications the pretence that I am about to violate my much to the delight of the rebels and rebel duty, tolerate the formation of any dangerous or illegal military organizatis; on the tive Democrats' and "Peace Democracy. We find them in close communion with the true purpose of which is to resist the State Their gratification can be seen in their cour worst of rebels in their villages and neigh. and Federal authority, overawe the people, control the elections, and thus accomplish the very thing against which it is hypocritiand consulting with Union men? We do cally pretended they are to guard. It is rilla chief, with a strong force, attacked not know how it is elsewhere; but so far as true that phrases about "open lawful organ- Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on the 19th August nal feeling has lately sprung up between these are introduced in the second clause of the second Kentucky. During the fight Wood address, but they do not in the least disguise ward was mortally wounded and captured. miscalled Union men, and those in whose its effect and purpose. It assumes that It was expected that another attack would bosoms never vibrated a single impulse for those in authority are about to violate the be made by the rebel force. the Union, since the advent of the rebellion. law, and urges the formation of military or-Conservative candidates for office, at the ganizations to prevent such violation, they August election, solicited with great earnest- remedy for such violations. Such has been the history of all revolutions and civil the villians set fire to the house, in which them to go to the polls, take the expatriation troubles. The people have been arrayed were several female relations, resides his own troubles. oath, and vote. They did as bidden. By against the Government upon the real or family. He then opened the door, and th

Need I argue to an intelligent people that of whom were away fighting for their coun- the state of things recommended by this doc. all his guerrilla bands to congregate near and civil war, the end and consequences of some colored troops said to be stationed there. which no man can predict. While it purports We were informed on Saturday morning that thereof. recommendations be followed, men belonging If difficulty ever occurs in our State, from to resort to similar measures. Thus we should greatest sufferers, because they are doing all and preserving peace and order would be faction. They want to rule or ruin. If the Federal Government does not bow to their illegal, unauthorized, and dangerous to the Gen. Paine, with the supervision and control of the constituted authorities of the State. All others are guerrilla attacks. behests, then, like spoiled children they must public peace. The constitutional right of James." the people to bear arms for their own defence has not been and will not be infringed. But What is the Matter.—The following is om the New York Herald of the 13th An from the New York Herald of the 13th Au- formation of initiary organization that the constituted authorities in check under How much did the McClellan meeting illegal or unconstitutional acts. When we the pretence that they are about to commit cost? Who footed the bills? What became consider that threats have already been made,

are designated for that purpose and will be oath, On Saturday, a spy named Adams, used in that way; and this view is greatly direct from Forrest, was arrested. He had strengthened by reference to the preamble of a furlough, and acknowledged to his friends

I do, therefore, solemnly warn the people f the State against accepting the evil counsel they have received; to abstain from all ple against the consequences which it seems indirectly, to resistance to Federal or State A. J. Smith. The rebels' headquarters were intended to produce. To prevent any charge authority; to abstain from all schemes of at Pontotoc, Miss., from whence they march resistance to the laws, and from all organizations or combinations, political or military, battle was fought thirty miles below Holly fice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncom tending to compromise them in their allegi ance and duty to the Government of the United States. The men who would invei show that the spirit of enterprise in the cause of public education is still alive.—

cause of public education is still alive.—

of the country, and especially from the late call of the President for 500,000 men to be drafted on tions are powerless to protect them against tions are powerless to protect them against danger, and would undoubtedly be the first to desert them in a moment of peril.

In reference to the concluding part of the address, it need only be said that the execuion of the Conscription Act, and the assign ment of quotas of States, districts, counties. townships, and cities belong exclusively to the Federal, and not to the State authority and that every exertion has been and wil be made by the State authority to secure justice is done to the State and every part what the opinion of GEO. D. PRENTICE was :

Tuesday, August 16th, 6:30 P. M., detained by the breaking of the telegraph line, has just been received. He reports that the fighting north of James river to day (16th) has resulted favorably to us so far as it has gone but there has been no decisive results. The enemy has been driven back somewhat from their position of this morning, with considerable loss in killed and wounded, and about 400 prisoners left in our hands. Two Brig. Gens.—Chambliss and Gerrard-were killed, and their bodies left in our bands .-We also have quite a number of wounded prisoners. Since moving north of the river, the following: our losses will probably reach near one thou of the fighting taking place in thick woods. The enemy lost about as many as have fallen into our hands.

The Department has intelligence from Gen Sherman to 11:30 last night, but no opera

tions are reported. A despatch from Gen. Sheridan at Win thester, dated 17th, 10 A. M., reports Gen. Merritt's division of cavalry was attacked yesterday P. M. on the north side of the Shenandoah by Kershaw's division of Long street's corps, and Wyckham and Lennox' brigades of cavalry. After a very handsome cavalry fight, the enemy were badly beaten with a loss of two stands of colors, 24 officers and 276 men prisoners. In a later despatch Sheridan says the cavalry engagement in front of Front Royal was splendid. It was open ground. The saber

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Newspaper correspondents state that in the ight on James river, on the 16th, the Union troops captured four battle flags, and ver four hundred prisoner. On the person of General Chambliss was found an elabor ate topographical map of the country and fortifications around Richmond.

From the Valley of Virginia reports are directly conflicting. Some asserting that exercise the Executive power for the protecthe rebels are again advancing down tion of persons and property, and social and the valley, and that Averill was awaiting civil rights, without regard to parties or polithem at Martinsburgh,—the rebels having While serving as the Governor of In- flank Sheridan at Winchester by coming diana, I have endeavored to act for the down on the west side of the North Mounso continue, regardless of all assaults or as-| Strausburg; and had had another fight with persions; at the same time I shall not hes- Early, in which the Union troops were suc-

From Chattanooga there are rumors that, sympathizers in Kentucky,-the "Conserva-

A telegram from Clarksville, Tennessee states that Frank Woodward, a noted guers &c., and was repulsed by a company of the Fifty-

We learn that on the night of the 17th August, a band of guerrillas went to the being the judges of the existence, extent and residence of Robert Cochran, in Spencer county; Mr. C. refused to admit them; when family putting out the fire, in the meantime. It is also rumored that Jesse had directed hope the colored troops "wiped out" the reb-

A telegram from Cairo, of August 18, is

The excitement respecting guerrillas crossmake proper defence of the city against any ury, with a recommendation for settlement

Gen. Paine, with two brigades of troops left Paducah this morning on the transports for Saline bar. The guerrillas did not exceed one thousand. Even of that number Kentucky. They made a good thing by their operations, having stolen over two hundred head of Government cattle, and

please answer the first and second questions, and taken and Hiram Ketchum & Son will please and feverish condition, it may well be thought the amnesty oath. Four of them came between the third that these proposed military organizations fore Gen. Meredith this week and took the

a furlough, and acknowledged to his friends

belong to the Confederate army News by underground railroad at Memphis eports that an engagement had taken place sel they have received; to abstain from all between a force of rebels under Dick Taylor military organizations looking, directly or and Forrest, and the Federal force under Gen. indirectly, to resistance to Federal or State A. J. Smith. The rebels' headquarters were Springs, on the north side of the Tallahatch-The rebels greatly outnumbered our forces, and compelled them to retire. Loss light on both sides.

Behold, the Yankee Abolitionist!

Journal, speaking of Mr. CLAY's views on sla- upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals,

And then, under pretence of stating Mr. CLAY's the best interests of Kentucky. the correction of error, and see that full opinions, he thus fulminates his own views. Read

And read what the Louisville Journal has to say about the right of all men to liberty: "All Men have a Right to Liberty, no matter what Color."

In reference to the annexation of Texas the ouisville Journal said :-

"They are, above all others, the men upor whose heads rests the sin of extending the area of slavery, for they were warned and besought, through the public press and by their fellow citizens, to frown down all connection with Tex as and her "pecular institutions.

Hoping to see the Day. How the Journal hoped for the day when "in Kentucky all men would enjoy the right to liberno matter what color," may be seen by read-

"Many of the best minds of the State are ensand killed and wounded. Many, however, are only slightly wounded, owing to so much we must make up our minds to meet that ques-

we must make up our minus to meet that question, for no human power can stop it."

"We have ever looked forward to the day when Kentucky should contain within her bounds no bondmen, and WE HOPE TO LIVE TO SEE THE LIGHT OF SUCH A DAY."

Waiting to Assist to get rid of Slaves. And the Journal declares it waiting to assist get rid of slavery. Read:

"We believe there is a settled conviction in the minds of a large majority of the people of Kentucky that their interests—social, moral and financial—would be promoted by disposing of the slaves, and we believe that one day they will themselves begin to move in the matter.

WE AWAIT THE MOVEMENT, AND SHALL

STAND READ TO SECOND IT WHEN EVEN BEILD. STAND READY TO SECOND IT WHENEVER OUR AID CAN BE OF ANY AVAIL

This is the record of the Louisville Journal, edited by Yankees, who were educated in States where negro slavery was regarded as the crime was freely used by our men. Great credit is of crimes. And yet it dares apply the epithet due to Gens. Merritt and Custar, and Col. of Abolition to papers edited by men who never lived out of the South, and have always been

> WHOOPING-COUGH. - The proofs of cures of the most distressing cases of whooping-cough, by Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam, speak louder than words to the merits of this incomparable remedy. A grateful patient writes: "I am happy to bear my testimony to the wonderful powers of your Balsam in curing my children of the mos pistressing whooping-cough, after every Head-Quarters Kentucky Volunteers, other means had failed." Can any result be more gratifying? What a load of suffer ng was removed by the use of this noble Cough Balsam. Sold at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and by all druggists 50 cents per bottle.

OFFICE KENTUCKY STATE AGENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., P. O. Box 127.

C. D. PENNEBAKER, AGENT AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

VILL give prompt attention to the prosecu-tion of Claims before any Department of the Government, and any other business with the Government that may be confided to his care. He will prosecute Claims before the Court of Claims, and practice Law before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the various Courts in the District of Columbia. Pensions and Claims for Ar rears of Pay, and Bounties for Soldiers, their widows, or heirs, will receive especial attention

The following act is published for the benefit of all concerned. It must be strictly complied with.

C. D. PENNEBAKER, Agent State of Kentucky

AN ACT to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for Quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of

Be it enacted by the Schale and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to or include any claim against the United States growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to, property by the army or navy, or any part of the

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all claim the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Quartermaster General of the United States, accompanied with such proofs as each claimant can prepanied with such proofs as each claimant can present of the facts in his case; and it shall be the fusing to comply with this requisition, subject duty of the Quartermaster General to cause such themselves to a fine of \$20 and costs, recoverable The excitement respecting guerrillas crossing the river into Illinois is subsiding. The citizens of all the counties are promptly forming companies to repel the invaders. A meeting is to be held here this evening to

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion for subsistence actually furnished to said army, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be subit is believed that few crossed the river, and mitted to the Commissary General of Subsistence that the whole force have gone back into accompanied with such proof as each claimant that the whole force have gone back into accompanied with such proof as each claimant accompanied with such proof accompanied with such p Commissary General of Subsistence to cause each claim to be examined, and, if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that but were never received by said McCalla, and so four thousand dollars in money. port each case for payment to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a recommendation for set-

Approved July 4, 1864. July 25, 1864-348-twtf.

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Surnice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncom
promising Union paper, and no effort will
be spared to make it worthy the confidence
being convertible at maturity, at the option of
the holder, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds,
redeemable after five and payable twenty years
from August 15, 1867.

W. D. GALLAGHER, A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suf-

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People GEO. D. PRENTICE, Editor of the Louisvill alone It has no official patronage to depend "I deem it proper to say that Mr. Clay is in no degree responsible for the manner or matter of a single paragraph in the volume." in every loyal house-an ardent advocate of the several Assistant Treasurers and designated

> Subscriptions are respectfully requested. copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year...... \$4 00 lawful money. Weekly, per year..... 2 00

> A. G. HODGES. Frankfort, Kentucky.

Re-Enlistments.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky., August 16th, 1864.

The War Department has authorized the e-enlistment of all twelve months Kentucky one, two, or three years, either as cavalry or infantry, as they may elect.

The attention of all officers recruiting, is called to a general order issued from District Head-Quarters, at Lexington, Ky., dated of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can August 13th, 1864, and are earnestly requested to co operate and effect the re-enlistment of their respective commands, for the term of three years, if possible, as these soldiers have shown by their tried valor and patriotism, that they are worthy of the name of veterans, of whose services the State and dovernment are justly proud.

Re-enlistments will be conducted in accordance with prescribed regulations heretofore date of deposit.

United States is as follows: For regruits for one years' service .. For recruits for two years' service... For recruits for three years service First instalment of bounty will be paid when mus-

o one year recruits. To two years' recruits. The pay of 1st sergeant, infantry or cav-The pay of corporals, infantry or cavalry, The pay of privates, infantry or cavalry,

No premium whatever, for the procuration of cruits, will hereafter be paid by the United Neither drafted men nor substitutes, furnished ither before or after draft, are entitled to bounty

from the United States. Inspector and Adjutant General of Ky

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 9, 1864. CIRCULAR,

The War Department has authorize ed the raising of TWO REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY, in Kentucky, for the period of

twelve months. These troops will be credited upon the state, is directed to the terms of the following late call of the President for 500,000 men, telegraphic order from the Provost Marshal Gen and together with other enlistments that eral, and are directed to act in accordance thereare now going on, it is confidently believed

that the quota of our State will be filled. As these two regiments are intended to supply the place, in part, of the twelve months men now in the service, who have Maj. W. H. Sidell, A. A. P. M. G.: so ably defended the State, and are about to be mustered out, it is hoped that every effort will be used to recruit this force in the short

time that is allowed. If a full company is not raised by the time set for the draft the parts of companies will be consolidated, due regard being had to the claims of recruiting officers-and the same rule will be applied to regiments D. W. LINDSEY,

Inspector and Adjutant General.

United States bounties will be paid as folows:

For recruits for one years' service \$100 06 For recruits for two years' service...... 200 00
For recruits for three years' service...... 300 00 First installment of bounty will be paid when mustered in-

To one year recruits. To two years' recruits To three years' recruits..... The pay of 1st sergeants infantry per

August 12-4ttw-356.

Proclamation

Notice is hereby given to all persons owning o having dogs in their possession, to confine them closely or if permitted to run at large, keep them securely muzzled for the space of sixty days from

NOTICE.

LOST CERTIFICATES

fourteen shares of the same stock, dated January P. Weisiger, to whom said certificates.

P. Weisiger, to whom said certificates.

But were never received by said McCalla, and so were lost. I shall apply to the said Farmers' Bank, at their principal office in Frankfort, to issue a new certificate to me as the purchaser, in lieu of those so lost. All persons are called upon to show cause why it shall not be done.

F. A. LYON.

Colonel commanding 2d Brigade.

August 17, 1864—358—tw&wlt.

POPULAR LOAN:

Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. CUSTOM HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, August 1, 1864. CERTIFICATES being now ready, I will receive subscriptions for Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of Seven and Three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money; said Notes

W. D. GALLAGHER, Depositary United States, August 5, 1864—353--tw6t.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864. Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, Depositaries, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositaries and Financial Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years sending the money, will be entitled to one from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi annual coupons attached, payable in

These notes will be convertible at the option of The terms are low; and considering the the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold great increase in price of paper, &c., requires bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable that the subscription should be a large one | twenty years from August 15, 1867. Will friends every where exert themselves

The notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed regiments now in the service, for the term of it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt

Interest will be allowed to August 15, on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original ertificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will The bounties and pay of soldiers by the be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. 300 00 No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury. SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS. August 8, 1864-354-tw2t&w2t

ATTENTION! OFFICERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACTING ASSITANT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE FOR KENTUCKY, ERS No. 120.

EXTRACT. II. The attention of all officers in the Recruit ing and Provost Marshal's Department in this State, is directed to the terms of the following

with. W. H. SIDELL, Maj. 15th U. S. Inf., A. A. P. M. G. and G. S. V. R. S. for Ky.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12th, 1864.

The Secretary of War has forbidden the recruit-ing of men in one State to be credited to another, except as provided by the Act of July 4th, 1864, for recruiting in States in rebellion. He direct that you see to the execution of this order in your State, and, if necessary, arrest recruiting officers and agents who may be found violating JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General. Aug. 15, 1864-[Lou. Press.]-tw7ts-357.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!!

SHRYOCK & REA

HAVE leased the Carriage Manufactory of Heming & Quin, and are prepared to execute all orders for new work in the neatest, most substantial, and promptest manner.

Every description of Carriage and Buggy Re They solicit patronage, and promise to give satisfaction. Terms, Cash.
Frankfort, June 22, 1864—335-3m.

NEW MUSIC STORE! BRADBURY PIANOS Cabinet Organs,

SHEET MUSICIA

CHARLES SCHULTZE, At the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, Office No. 5, Higgins' Block, Main Street, LEXINGTON, KY.

July 21, 1864-346-1m-chg. Lex. Unionist. NOTICE.

Headquarters, Eminence, Ky., }
August 13, 1864. }
To the Citizens of the Counties of Shelby, Henry,
Trimble, Carroll, Gallatin, Owen, Grant and

NFORMATION having been received by ru-mor, of depredations and irregularities having been committed previous to my arrival at this point by soldiers of this command, I request that I may be informed at any maken. I may be informed of any such as have occurred or may occur, that they may be promptly and thoroughly investigated. Complaints should be substantiated by respon-

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY,.....AUGUST 22, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON. OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co

District Electors.

First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH. Fifth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.

Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.

Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.

Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.

Eighth District—M. L. RICE.

Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occuring in their several sections, -political, general and local intelligence.

Jaws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately

Merchants, Grocers, and others are Democracy of the North. requested not to buy paper from the boys connected with this office, as they are not authorized to sell. August 20, 1864.

JOHN H. SNOW, of Kentucky, a rebel prisoner at Rock Island, Illinois, died at that place on the 8th of August.

GARRETT DAVIS passed through Cincinnati, on Friday last, on a visit to VAL-LANDIGHAM! Rebel sympathizers and trais tors, like "birds of a feather, flock together."

At a meeting of the "Peace Demoeratic' party of Vigo county, Indiana, at Vevay, on the 13th of August, one of the Capt. Andrew Steplaton of the Twenty gallant Captain told them he had seen larger crowds of traitors than were there assem. bled, and had never been scared; and his in posession of the traitors. manner was such that the rebels quietly squatted.-They did not undertake to put him out! Capt. STEPLETON says there shall be no more rebel meetings in Vevay while he's about, and that he has "come to stay."

The New Orleans Era says, Admiral Farragut chose a novel position in going into the fight, and maintained it throughout all the terrible firing. Desiring at once to overlook the enemy and watch the movemaintop of the Hartford, and was there use of our grace to plot our destruction i most admirable plan.

Good Old Times of Democratic Rule.

The Philadelphia Age, a treasonable Peace Democratic sheet, says:

"Everywhere plain people are saying that in the 'good old times' -not very long agowhen the Democratic party ruled, our coun try was united and prosperous."

To this the Cincinnati Gazette as pertinently as tartly responds, that not long ago, "when the Democratic party ruled JOHN C. CAL-HOUN, a Democratic Vice President, undertook to destroy the Union and the Republic; and not very long ago AARON BURR, another they never could have aided the rebellion, saw Mr. Benjamin, a small, plump, black-Democratic Vice President, was brought to trial for treason, and escaped punishment dredth part they have been enabled to do place, and at his right a pale, thin man, par with the class of recruits you are after. probably because the old Federalists gave among us. They have furnished the sinews him their syspathy and aid in order to spite THOMAS JEFFERSON, who was present at that of Southern traitors, but nevertheless a Democratic Vice President in the "good old times" when "the Democratic party ruled!"

But why is the country not now "prosperdeed! Prosperous and happy under Demo- which their opposition to the Government cratic rule! And why are we not prosper- and support of the traitorous insurrection ous, united and happy now? Simply be- alone have made necessary to be adopted. cause the Democratic party would not consent to let another party rule, after being What united the South? First. JEFF. DAconstitutionally elected to power; for there vis driving out of his dominions all, known is nothing more evident than the fact that Unionists; 2. The abuse of, and opposition had the Democratic party remained loyal to, the Government and its measures by the there would have been no war; and even home rebels and traitors, and their aid and now if that party would submit to the "Con- comfort to the rebels in arms. What distitution as it is," and the "Union as it was," vided the North ? The toleration of rebels there would be peace and Union and pros- and rebel sympathizers in the loyal States, perity again. It all depends upon the loyal and the unmerited mercy shown them and ty of the Democratic party, and because it traitors by the Government, and its officers. is now a traitor the Government is trying And thus have we warmed into life vipers, to force its obedience, and because the party that should have been instead exterminated, in power is doing what the Constitution and who are now striving to destroy the commands, it is charged with all the respon- very lives, as well as the Government, of their plicity, These terms will be given through sibility for the calamities of the present benefators. epoch! It is not too much to say, that all Let the policy be changed. We see a

We stated in our paper a few days since, that on Sunday, the 14th August Mr. HARVEY TRAVELSTED, a most worthy Union citizen of Simpson county, was taken out of church, during the services, by the notorious scoundrel, HARPEB, and foully murdered. For this villanous outrage Gen. Burbridge has ordered four gnerrillas to Franklin to be shot to death. Gen. B. is determined to stop this infernal work if he has to commence shoot. ing rebel sympathizers.

THE CANVASS IN INDIANA .- The Republicans claim that Morton is getting the better fornia, and FERNANDO WOOD. All of these, of McDonald, the opposing candidate for Governor in the political discussion now going on in Indiana. It would be a matter of ground in favor of a cessation of hostilities, much surprise if such were not the fact, and against the nomination of a war candi-The ground which we understand McDonald date or the adoption of a war platform at to assume is untenable. Once concede that a State may be coerced: that war is justifiable, in any emergency, by the Federal Government to constrain the obedience of sovereign though refractory States, and the whole argument is conceded. If McDonald an ass .- Dayton Empire .

As the Cincinnati Gazette says: That is the way to talk it. VALLANDIGHAM's organ ought to know what to say. The country rejoices that the main body of the opposition is determined to plant themselves squarely on an honest platform. The right to secede, and the wrong of a war to coerce, is the great political question now coming before the people. All they want to know to keep the Ship of State steadily on her destined course, is the opinions of those who seek the control of affairs. On that issue there can be no doubt that the result of the November election will be most disastrous to the Confederacy, whose hopes are now centered in the success of the Confederate

Let the Policy be Changed.

There is a practice which has obtained in the States under loyal control, which is calculated to engender much evil, if it does not produce positive evil and danger to their citizens. We allude to the toleration, not of the residence of known disloyal citizens in the loyal States only, but the influx into them of the bitterest and vilest rebels; and more over the permission of home rebels and traitors to work constantly and openly for the aid of the rebels in arms, with the traitorous refugees joining in the nefarious

In JEFF DAVIS'S dominions, we are told by orators began abusing Union soldiers, when the Copperheads and rebel sympathizers, there is a "united South." Well may there second Indiana, arose and denounced said be, when no Union citizen is permitted to reorator as a liar and scoundrel. Some of the main within their lines, if known, except as traitors cried, "Put him out?" When the a prisoner. What else could there be, but a their treason are expelled from the country

> Let the same practice obtain here, and in stead of the traitorous cry of a "divided North," we should be united as a band of brothers as we should be. But in our toleration of these home and Southern rebels and traitors, we are warming into life human vipers, that are seeking opportunity to destroy those from whom they are receiving nothing but kindness and protection.

Mercy is a darling attribute, in its proper ments of his own fleet, he ascended the place; hut mercy, to those who are making lashed fast. A speaking tube was run down not mercy: it is rank injustice to the loyal to the deck, and an officer stationed at the people. Better, far better, for the loyalists lower end to receive the Admiral's orders as individuals, and for the Union, that, on Richmond at ten o'clock, and planted our and money to open rendezvous in Northand pass them to the officer whose duty it the breaking out of the rebellion, the rule white flag in the very heart of the rebel cap western Georgia, for I assure you I have not was to see them executed. This proved a of our revolutionary sires had been adopted ital. and enforced, and every known rebel and missioner of Exchange, directed Col. Jaquese army or the one opposed to it. rebel sympathizer expelled from the country to button up his overcoat, as it was dangerin the hands of the loyal people. Colonel ous to be seen with a blue uniform in the that I am opposed to the organization of BRAMLETTE, now Governor, was correct in the mode he advocated: to expel all rebels and rebel sympathizers beyond the Union lines; and, as the army advanced, keep directed how to apply for an interview with them before the army-leave none behind.

Had this practice been adopted, long ere this the rebellion would have been put invited to call upon him, when we made an down. The traitors and rebels permitted to engagement to meet the President that everemain in loyal neighborhoods would have been pressed into the rebel army, where

of war; and their treasonable preaching determination. We told him simply that and teaching among the loyal people, have time. But not to go so far back, who was inspirited the rebels, and kept the traitors in JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, one of the bloodiest heart. And now, reinforced by the traitorous hordes the mistaken policy of the President's amnesty proclamation has injected will follow for itself." among the loyal people,-who, instead of gratitude for the unmerited mercy shown them, ous and happy?" Because the Democratic are industriously plotting to return that party of the South rebelled against the Gov mercy with the basest and blackest ingrat- had sowed such a bitterness between the two ernment without either cause or provocation itude, -these home traitors and domestic and consequently has been guilty of all the rebels are threatening a bloody resistance bloodshed and devastation of this war. In- to measures of the Government,—measures

"A divided North!" "A united South!"

who argue in this way against all the facts streak of light in the recent order of the to be ignored, the debts of the General Gov of the case are no more honest than they War Department, in reference to the takers ernment to be borne by all the States. Mr. should be, and all who are deluded by such of the amnesty oath. But could we see all Davis declared that such terms could never stuff are "plain people" indeed; so plain as rebels and rebel sympathizers sent to SHERto be stupid beyond the possibility of en MAN's colony, or to JEFF. Davis's dominions, stake their whole property and their nationthe sun would soon rise in all its fullest glory. al existence.

Hundreds of persons are daily leaving Kentucky and fleeing into Indiana and Illinois to escape the rebel conscription, being

enforced by Adam Johnson. - Lou. Dem. A much surer wav to escape the rebel con cription would be to enlist in the Federal forces for the protection of Kentucky, and aid in exterminating Adam Johnson and all

A Peace Mass Convention was held at Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday. VALLANDIG' HAN repeated his Dayton speech. Speeches was also made by Ex-Gov. Weller of Calias did also the resolutions adopted, took sory delegation to Chicago, was voted down

An Amnesty Order.

A telegram from Washington says, the is not beaten, it is because his opponent is War Department has issued an order of utmost importance to Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, the proper execution of thus get his revenge. which will do much to draw the line in those States between loyalty and disloyalty. It appears that many persons in those States have endeavored fraudulently to obtain the benefits of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of December last, by taking the prescribed oath, without any purpose of restoring peace and establishing national authority, as provided for in the explanatory proclamation of last March, but solely to screen themselves from punishment for crime, or to protect their property from seizure and States, and exterminate every d-d rebel,

In view of this fact, it is ordered that all military officers use the utmost diligence in detaining and bringing to speedy punishment all persons who have taken this oath for any other purpose than that prescribed by the President. The fact of their fraudulently taking the oath is to be treated as persons of all claim to immunity, protection and clemency. Commanders of departments future, and also such rules as will bring to punishment the officers who have, or who shall, thus wrongly administer it.

The Mission to Richmond-Edmund Kirke's Statement.

At Pawtucket, R. I., August 17, Mr. Gillnore ("Edmund Kirke") delivered a lecture, in which he described his interview with Jeft. Davis, during a late visit to Richmond, and the substance of their conversation on the terms of peace. The Providence Press gives "united people," when all that do not confess the following report of Mr. Gillmore's re-

I went to Richmond with the Rev. Col. Jaques, and went with the hope of making negotiations which might result in peace. If we should succeed, we thought that the conpay our expenses. If we failed, we might credited to the States respectively still serve the country by letting the people of the North know what was the reason of our failure; for I went with propositions, on the basis of which I might have made an arrangement for peace with Mr. Davis, and if we were unsuccessful, it would be useful or the country to know what proposition were rejected. We went to Richmoud in an ambulance, and were three hours on the way black recruits, but you are at liberty to collafter we entered the rebel lines. We entered lect white recruits, also. It is waste of time

streets of Richmond. We were taken to a hotel and shown up to "No. 60," a shabby room with some fine furniture in very bad there is no reason why you should not know order. We were provided with supper and them. the President. The next morning we di rected a note to Secretary Benjamin, asking the passage of this law: an interview with the President, and were

ning, which was Sunday. On meeting our engagement we were by buying up the refuse of other States. shown into the State Department, where we or injured the cause of the Union, the hun haired, black eyed man, seated in his usual dressed in a suit of darkish gray, with a month and chin expressive of the greatest is not the equal of the white man. we came without official authority, but act of war; and the armies in the field are knowing the opinions of our Government

to see on what terms peace might be made. Mr. Davis replied quietly, "Withdraw the States. your armies from our territory and peace We told him that the Northern people would never agree to forcement of our armies at the times when any plan which did not include the estab- such reinforcements would have enabled us lishment of the Union. Mr. Davis said that to make our successes permanent. we could never live in peace. The North

this generation. duty to use every effort to put an end to this believe the universal draft will be wise and monstrous bloodshed. He acknowledged beneficial; for under the Providence of God this, and declared that none of the blood it will separate the sheep from the goats shed in this war could he lay to his own and demonstrate what citizens will fight for charge. They, the South, were not fighting their country, and what will only talk.

No one will infer from this that I am not a dence; and independence or extermination friend of the negro as well as the white race they would have. We tried to show him I contend that the treason and rebellion that the position of the rebel armies was of the master freed the slave, and the arm such that it was better for them to give ies I have commanded have conducted to up the contest while they could do it with safe points more negroes than those of any nonor; but he was altogether unwilling to General officer in the army; but I prefer admit that his armies were in such a des- negroes for pioneers, teamsters, cooks and perate position. He laid the blame of the servants, others gradually to experiment in barbarity of this war entirely upon the the art of the soldier, beginning with the North, utterly ignoring the instances of reb duties of local garrisons, such as we had at el barbarity which we brought to his notice Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez. Nashville, I then had a considerable conversation, with Chattanooga. But I would not draw on the Mr. Davis, in which I directly offered him poor race for too large a proportion of its the terms which I had been authorized to active, athletic young men, for some must suggest; but as he did not show any disporremain to seek for new homes and provide sition to meet me, I did not state them exthe newspapers in a short time. They were, in general, entire abolition, a general amnesty, no confiscation, the debts of the South proportion of our fighting men. be accepted by the Southern people, and

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette reports that leading New England Republicans had a meeting at Boston, at which Secretary Fessenden and Sen: ator Wilson were present, and recommended the petted and pampered objects upon which the President to offer an armistice to the their treason is manifested, by rebels and

P. S. Mr. Wilson denies the above state-

The rebel sympathizers are jubilant over the report that ADAM JOHNSON sent, last week, under a flag of truce, two guerrilla Captains to Capt. PERKINS of the Federal of Mr. RANKIN, an old citizen of Henderson. One of the guerrilla Captains, Jones, was not in that section, at the time, and it is al-Chicago. A resolution appointing an advi- er, was. Be that as it may, it is known that the men who were engaged in robbing Henderson at the time Mr. RANKIN was killed, are with Johnson!

In all probability YATES and JONES some how incurred Johnson's wrath, and he sent to Capt. PERKINS to have them executed, and

A Peace Speech.

J. H. Woodward, a young man, resident of Indiana, and at one time Adjutant of an Indiana regiment, was called out at a recent peace meeting and responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN-The great cry that I have heard to day has been peace, peace. I tell you that there is no man in the nation who war out. Take every negro in the rebel no matter where you find him. | Hisses. Gentlemen, you need not try to hiss me down for I am an old soldier, and I faced almost as mean a looking crowd as is now before me I mean the thieves and bushwhackers of Tennessee. I know I was called upon to make a speech out of derision, and I intend to tell you what I think of you.

When God said HE would save Sodom in ten righteous men could be found there, l n itself an offense, and as depriving the have no doubt HE would have done it, and to-day if you all stood upon the brink o hell, and HE were to say HE would save you if one loval could be found amongst you. and districts are to prescribe such rules as have not the least doubt but there would be will prevent its wrongful administration in a great many strange faces in hell for sup

> Gentlemen, when you wish to hear from me again, you have only to call upon me. I am always at home.

Gen. Sherman on Recruicing in the Rebel States.

Gen. Sherman writes with the directness of an honest and frank soldier in the followng letter : HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION

OF THE MISSISSIPPI IN THE FIELD, NEAR ATLANTA, GA., July 30, 1864. John A. Spooner, Esq., Agent for the Common wealth of Massachusetts, Nashville, Tennes-

SIR-Yours from Chattanooga, July 28, is received notifying me of your appointment ov your State as Lieutenant Colonel and Pro vost Marshal of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, under the Act of Congress approvsciousness of having served our country would ed July 4, 1864, to recruit volunteers to be

> On applying to Gen. Webster at Nashville. he will grant you a pass through our lines to those States, and, as I have had considerable experience in those States, would suggest recruiting depots to be established at Macon and Columbus, Mississippi, Selma, Montgomery and Mobile, Alabama, and Columbus, Milledgeville and Savannah Geor I do not see that the law restricts you to

seen an able-bodied man, black or white

You speak of the impression going abroad colored regiments. My opinions are usually very positive, and

Though entertaining profound reverence

for our Congress, I do doubt their wisdom in 1. Because civilian agents about an army are a nuisance.

2. The duty of citizens to fight for their untry is too sacred a one to be peddled off

3. It is unjust to the brave soldiers and olunteers who are fighting, as those who compose this army do, to place them on a 4. The negro is in a transition state, and

5. He is liberated from his bondage by entitled to all his assistance in labor and fighting, in addition to the proper quotas of

6. This bidding and bartering for recruits, white and black, has delayed the rein-

7. The law is an experiment which, pending war, is unwise and unsafe, and has de sections that we never could have peace in layed the universal draft which I firmly be ieve will become necessary to overcome the We then urged upon him that it was his widespread resistance offered us; and I also

for the old and young, the feeble and help-

These are some of my peculiar notions, but I assure you they are shared by a large You may show this to the agents of the other States in the same business as your-I am. &c.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General. Official Copy: J. M. DAYTON,

Aid-de-camp.

Cutting off the Superfluities.

The annexed order from the Commissary General of Prisoners is very important. Rebel prisoners in our hands are no longer to be rebel sympathizers in our midst:-OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS, ?

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1864. [CIRCULAR No. 4.] I. By direction of the ecretary of War it is ordered that hereafter no supplies of any kind will be furnished to prisoners of war by their relatives or friends. except in cases of illness, when near relatives will be permitted to send them such articles gunboat near Henderson, as the murderers of food as may be approved by the surgeon in charge of the hospital, to whose care they will in all cases be addressed. Necessary clothing may also be furnished by near relatives to destitute prisoners, subject to the so stated as very doubtful if YATES, the other, was. Be that as it may, it is known that post where they are confined. Outer garments must be of gray or dark-mixed color, and of inferior quality. Only one suit of outer clothing and a change of under clothing will be allowed.

II. It is further ordered that sutlers at

military prisons shall be permitted to sell to prisoners only the following articles, viz: Writing materials, postage stamps, tobacco, cigars, pipes, matches, combs, soap, toothbrushes, hair-brushes, clothes brushes, scissors, thread, needles, handkerchiefs, towels,

and pocket looking-glasses.

III. This order will not be understood as prohibiting prisoners of war from receiving clothing or other articles not contraband from their relatives or friends residing beyond our lines, when forwarded by flag-of-truce boat, or any other authorized channel, so long as desires peace more than I do; a permanent, the prisoners of war held at Richmond and lasting peace. [Cheers.] And gentlemen, I other Southern prisons are permitted to re-will tell you how we will get it. Fight this ceive the same articles in the same manner other Southern prisons are permitted to refrom their relatives and friends in the loyal States. W. HOFFMAN, Col. 3d U. S. I., Com. Gen. of Prisoners

Success is counted sweetest By those who ne'er succeed; To comprehend a nectar Requireth sorest need. Not one of all the purple host Who took the flag to-day Can tell the definition So clear, of victory, As he—defeated—dying— On whose forbidden ear The distant strains of triumph Burst agonized and clear!

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TO NIC .- We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; i strengthens the whole nervous system; i creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. June 27, 1864-336-tw&wly.

DIED.

On the night of August 17, 1864, at his resi lence in Bourbon county, Captain JOHN CUN INGHAM, in the 70th year of his age. Capt. C. has been a prominent citizen of Bourbon county for years, and has represented that county in both branches of the Legislature, and held the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of years. He was a solder of the War

August 19, 1864, about 7 o'clock P. M., Mr. DAVID C. HUMPHREYS, aged near 70 years,

August 18, 1864, at his residence in Shelby county, Ky., Dr. S. B. RICHARDSON, in the list year of his age; formerly of Louisville.

1. Suits purpose to make the School every thing that parents and guardians can desire; and the Terms (to be hereafter announced,) will be as reasonable as possible.

R. S. HITCHCOCK.

GRAND HOP!

HERE will be a hop at the Capital Hotel, FRIDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 26TH, at 8% o'clock. FLOOR COMMITTEE. John M. Hewitt, Jr., C. G. Russell

Orrin D. Todd, Aug. 22, 1864-tw3t*

A LIST OF LETTERS

A. T. Dudley,

EMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort Kentucky, on the 22d day of August, 1864, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C. Persons calling for any of the above letters (industriand) and give date of list. vill please say "advertised" and give date of list. Campbell, Judge James Johnson, Emily Gaines, Fielding, Lovelady, James M. Gaines, Fielding, Gaines, D. M. Godden, William Neuland, Ben. Neuland, Ben.
Rossell, Miss Mary
Vandenburg, L. F.
Willingham, John
Waulker, Samuel Hagert, David Hodgers, William Higgins, Michael

Higgins, William Office open from 7 o'clock, A. M., until W. A. GAINES, P. M. August 22, 1864-1t.-356.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, HARRISON BARYER ndicted in the Pendleton Circuit Court, for the murder of Joseph Bishop, did make his escape from Pendleton county jail on the 25th of June, 1864, and is now a fugitive from justice and going Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND

FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said HARRISON BARNES, and his delivery to the the date hereof. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caus-ed the seal of the Commonwealth to be L. S.

affixed. Done at Frankfort, this the 12th day of August, A. D., 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. Aug. 19, 1864-w&tw3m.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexing ton and Frankfort Railroads. UPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

LOUISVILLE, Kr., Aug. 1st, 1864. CIRCULAR.

BY the provisions of the Excise Law, passed June 30, 1864, every person giving a reapp the delivery of property, is required to amp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue

p. Postage stamps will not answer.
order to comply with the terms of this law Agents will require Consignees, before the deivery of goods, to send a written order, stamped, for its delivery to another person.
SAM'L. GILL, Superintendent.

The above order must be complied with or August 19, 1864.

LAND FOR SALE

WILL SELL, at public sale, on TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1864, if not sold at private sale before that time, A FARM in Scott county, containing Sixty-Eight and a Half Acres—all in cultivation. This tract adjoins the farms of Mrs. Champ and Dr. Blackburn, and is one mile from the Frankfort and Georgetown turnpike road. The improvements consist of a good new FRAME HOUSE, with four rooms and hall, well finished; out buildings; good and never-failing stock and spring water.

Also, a tract of FORTY ACRES OF WOOD
LAND—all fenced—and one mile from the first named tract, with a good road leading to it.

Persons wishing to see the land will call on John W. Carter, on the premises, who will show the same, or on the subscriber residing one mile from Frankfort. Terms made known on the day

JOHN CARTER. August 18, 1864-359-w3t. Lexington Observer & Reporter and Paris Citizen publish to amount of \$2 00 and charge this office

High School for Boys and Girls. THE MISSES SMITH will re-open their school in South Frankfort, Sept. 7th, 1864. To which they propose adding a Primary Department, including boys and girls.

Augsut 16, 1864—tw&wlm—358

GREENWOOD)

FEMALE SEMINARY. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

Mrs. Mary Trayne Runyan, Principal. HE Thirty-second semi-annual session of this school will commence on Monday, Septem

ber 5th, 1864. Board, including fuel and lights\$120.00 Tuition in primary branches...... Tuition in Common English branches...... Tuition in higher English branches, inclu-

Shelbyville Female College.

THE Twenty-fifth sessional year of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of September, 1864. A very accomplished teacher, Mrs. ELIZA SCHUE, has been employed to preside in the School room. The superior Musician, Professor Kinkel, with the assistance of Miss FLORENCE NORVELL, will have charge of the Music Department. Special attention is paid to the health, and the intellectual and moral improvement of our pupils. We have been free from molestation from soldiers. Terms moderate, compared with schools of the same grade.

Apply for Circulars to the Principal,
D. T. STUART,

August 17, 1864 .- tw1m*

High School for Young Ladies, FRANKFORT, KY.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION of this FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

All the branches of useful and elegant learning Terms, per session of twenty weeks,.....\$26 (JNO. R. HENDRICK. August 8, 1864-354-tw1m.

Literary and Classical School.

HE undersigned, having permanently located in Frankfort, will re-open his SCHOOL for BOYS,

In the Basement of the Presbyterian Church, ON THE SECOND MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER

It is his purpose to make the School every thing

THE ELEVENTH SESSION! OF MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on

Monday, September 5, 1864, nd continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session.

No extras. No deduction made for absence except in

July 20, 1864. GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE. THE Collegiate year, including a period of forty weeks, is divided into two sessions; the

first session commencing on Monday, September, 12, 1864, and the second on Monday, January The charges for boarding, tuition, etc., are very ow, considering the present financial state of the country, the ample and elegant accommoda-tions of the institution, and the high prices paid

for teaching, and other expenses.

Applications for admission, or for catalogues, and all letters of inquiry, or on business relating to the institution, should be directed,
GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE, Glendale, Hamilton County, Ohio. August 3, 1864—352—tw2w.

A CARD.—REMOVAL.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

V. KALTENBRUN

AS removed from his old stand on St. Clair street, Frankfort, to his own residence on Main street, adjoining James R. Watson's Restaurant and Boarding House, where he will continue the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, of the very best quality, and of the latest fashions.

He returns his grateful thanks to the citizens

of this community for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and he pledges himself to use every exertion in his power to merit ailer of Pendleton county, within one year from the confidence of those who have honored him

with their patronage.

He respectfully solicits orders in his line of business, and pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made Frankfort, Aug. 1, 1864-352-6m.

MEDICAL COLLEGE. Of OHIO.

CINCINNATI. THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES begins on Tuesday, November 1, 1864, and will continue sixteen weeks. Total Fees: Professors' (seven,) Dissection, Hospital and Matriculation, \$85 00.

Address, C. G. July 22, 1864. 347.—1m. NOTICE.

C. G. COMEGYS, Dean

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county, on the 8th day of August, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself FRANK. Says he belongs to Sanford Davis, of Scott county, Ky. Said negro man is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, complexion black, weighs about 150 pounds. He was arrested in Franklin county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort. law requires.

T. C. KYTE, Agent. WILLIAM CRAIK, Jailer F. C. Aug. 17, 1864-359 wlm.

FFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the liaw requires.

Capril 7, 1882 of [April 7, 1862-tf. adjoining counties.

. WARNER,

DENTAL SURGEON FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month. May 13th, 1863-tf.

J. W. FINNELL. FINNELL & CHAMBERS. ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE - West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth COVINGTON, KENTUCKY. February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, GALLATIN, MO. DRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of

Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

> LYSANDER HORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

RACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES SPEED WM. F. BARRET.

SPEED & BARRET, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-1y* JOHN M. HARLAN

JAMES HARLAN, JR.

HARLAN & HARLAN. Attorneys at Law. FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott. claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested. / March 16, 1863—tf.

THO, E. BRAMLETTE.E. L. VANWINKLI

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op dosite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle and adjacent Circuit Courts. Offices-Frankfort and Danville. Sept. 14, 1863-by.

J. M. GRAY, DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets. FRANKFORT, KY.

LL operations for the Extraction, Insertion Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

Kentucky River Coal.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a Light Brown, large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, Suff Brown, Cherry. large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomoroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.

[Selection of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghioghen, Mills Barbard, Color of Cannel, Parket Parket, Cannel, Called Mills Cannel, Cannel, Called Mills Cannel, Cann S. BLACK. L. WEITZEL.

V. BERBERICH. WEITZEL & BERBERICH, MERCHANT TAILORS

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash. Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
August 3, 1863-tf.

> Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jailon the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at

large.
Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of Garraed county, within one year from the date

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 226 day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of fevery sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-3m-348. DESCRIPTION.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave calling himself HARLAND, who says he belongs to Clayton Carter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

June 27,1864 -336-1m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts.

Thos. J. Oldham and others, Detts. J

N pursuance to an order of the Pendleton
Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I
will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer
for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in
August next, it being County Court day, on credits
of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House
door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Suspension Bridge over main Licking river at said lace, with all its appurtenances, privileges, franchise, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The purchaser will be required to execute bands with good security, bearing interest from date.

C. A. WANDELOHR, Commissioner.

FALMOUTH, June 27, 1864—336—6tw3w.

TATE OF KENTUCKY, Ss.
FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, JULY TERM, 1864.
John W. Sanders,
Plaintiff.

against William Sanders, Letitia Sanders, Henry Sanders, Alexander Sanders, and Tilman Sanders, heirs at law of William Sanders, Sr.,

THIS day Plaintiff filed his petition for a division of lands which belonged to William Sanders, Sr., deceased, at his death, and showed that Alexander Sanders and Tilman Sanders, two of the defendants, are non-residents of Kentucky It is ordered that notice of the aforesaid application be published in the newspaper called the Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Kentucky, for three weeks consecutively, giving said non-residents notice of said application, that

Thos. N. Lindsky, Attorney for Plaintiff.
A copy attest: A. H. RENNICK, Clerk C. C.
July 20, 1864—346—tw&w3w.

NEW ENGLAND Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Business Confined To Fire Insurance

Exclusively. Chartered Capital, - - \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

AND FLUX: STRICKLAND'S

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!

SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50 May 25, 1864-w&tw1y-325.

FAMILY DYE COLORS. Patented October 13, 1863.



For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bondrens' Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT. For 25 cents you can color as many goods as

yould otherwise cost five times that sum. Varius shades can be produced from the same dye The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package. For further information in Dyeing, and giving perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted dye over others, (with many valuable recipes, urchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing an Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price-cents. Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS,

260 Broadway, Boston. For sale by druggists and dealers generally. Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE

The owner can come forward, prove proper ty, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C. July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

H. SAMUEL, CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office. Fyou want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooned, go to H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

COLORING. ENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatee, Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at

Jan. 8, 1866. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Bracken county, on the 27th June 27 HERE was committed to the jail of Bracken county, on the 27th June, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black complexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was arrested in Bracken county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C. July 15, 1864-1m-344.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers,

PROSPECTUS

onable terms. Frankfort. March 23, 1863-tf.

OF THE NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky, A LOYAL NEWSPAPER.

Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardena advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the con-fidence and patronage of every truly loyal person. The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review

The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made. Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS-Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00 Weekly, per year, in advance\$2 00 Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we nope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us? Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS, Lexington Kentucky.

March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

ROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Ken-tucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times Sa composition of astringents, absorbents, stim ulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhœa and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhea and Dysentery try one bottle.

it as the duty of every the world at the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we woul have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are

ployed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-es-tablish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we de sire to affiliate with those true Union men every where, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guar-Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and advance of their press, are to us the surest guaranty—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develope into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the riving at Frankford to the convictions which is the convictions which is the convictions which is the convictions which is the conviction of the convictions which is the conviction of the convictio facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develope some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto receiv-

desires of the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to annownce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864.

L. A. CIVILL,

431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.



FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES. WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing Franklin county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 27th of July 1864, a negro woman calling herself MARY. She is 23 years old, copper color, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 130 pounds. Says she belongs to Mrs. Mary Smith, of St. Louis county, Missouri.

The owner can come forward prove proper. purchase from him, makes our present supply



We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and

quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffins trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and care-

fully attended to. Apply to

J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,

No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.

August 26, 1863-w&twlv

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county, on the 27th day of July, 1864, as a ranaway slave, a negro woman calling herself MARTHA. Says that she belongs to Thos. Carter, of Knoxville, Tennessee. Said negro woman is about 24 years of age, of a coppercolor, weighs about 175 pounds, about 5 feet six inches high and was arrested in Franklin county. Kennessee. nigh, and was arrested in Franklin county, Ken

The owner can come forward, prove proper-ty, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.
WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.
July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

WHEREAS my wife BARBARA BRIM has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, I hereby forewarn all persons from Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style this friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

MOTICE.

NOTICE.

AN AWAY from the farm of the subscriber, in Owen county, three slaves, viz. PETER.

BOOKS ruled to any patern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BELANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

**C. Hawkins, of this county; HENRY, a yellow man, raised by myself; and WESTLY, a boy of the paper.

Eraphfort March 23, 1863-tf. dark complection, raised by myself.

I will give the lawful reward for all or either of them, if delivered to me in this place, or secured

in any jail so that I get them.

MASON BROWN.

Frankfort, Aug. 10, 1864—355—tw&w3t.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county Kentucky, as a runaway slave on the 27th day of July 1864, a negro girl, call-ing herself CALLEY. She is about 17 years old 5 feet high, weighs about 115 pounds, black color Says she belongs to John Holloway, of Knox

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. CRAIK, J. F. C. July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL f Franklin county, on the 27th day of July, 1864, Government, Agriculture, and a General Review as a runnway slave, a negro woman calling herself of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

MOLLIE; and says that she belongs to John Gano, of Knoxville, Tennessee. Said negro woman is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet high, of a black complexion, weighs about 120 pounds, and was arrested in Franklin county, Kentucky.

The owner of said negro will come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law.

WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C. July 28, 1864-w1m-1648.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, FRANKLIN COUNTY, SCT.

TAKEN UP, as a STRAY, by Harris Harrod, on moderate terms. living in said county, on the Harvie Mill road, three miles east of Jacksonville, and the ame distance from Pleasant Ridge meeting house ONE DARK BROWN HORSE, sixteen hands high, four years old this spring, shoe on the right fore foot, small white spot on the right fore shoulder, with saddle, blanket and bridle on. when taken up. Appraised by me to One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, this 13th day of June, 1864.

LLOYD HACKETT, J. P. F. C. July 27, 1864 .-- 349 - tw&w3t*

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations,) leaves Louisville at 4:20, P. M. Leaves Frankfort at 5:00, A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:00, A. M. RIEGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lex-

ington Daily (Sundays excepted.) SAM'L. GILL, Sup't. Monday, March 28, 1864 .- tf Louisville and Frankfort, and Lex-

ington and Frankfort Railroads.

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35

A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and Belleview, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harcourt, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott County, within one year from the date hereof. New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Har-rodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles,

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50, A M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M. ar riving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P.
M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily
(Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M. Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrods

ourg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, TERMS.
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advanced, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one Jan. 9, 1864. Superintendent.

Kentucky Central Railroad WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.

HE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and North-western Cities and Towns. But one change of

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 1:35 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at A. M. and 2 P. M.

ONE PASSENGER TRAIN

taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

A. H. RANSOM,

Nov. 30, 1863-tf.

Gen'l Taket Accept

Nov. 30, 1863-tf. Gen'l Ticket Agent.

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PHUNTED BULL HEADS.

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MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DE-CISIONS OF THE COUR OF APPEALS, 5 00 DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. We are prepared to execute all kinds of

UTES, 1 vol. Price ..

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LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and

Proclamation by the Governor. \$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

BLANKS

On and after Monday, March 28, 1864

NAMES TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE
DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35, A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Belleview. Leaves Lexington at 2:00, P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10, P. M.

CCOMMODATION TRAIN (except Stations) Leaves Lexington at 2:00, P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10, P. M. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 12, 1864-w&tw3m.

Proclamation of the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Whereas, It has been made known to me that JOHN SPENCER did, on the — day of —, 186—, murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, have hereunto set my hand and caus ed the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, thi 27th day of January, A.D. 1864, and the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. HEREAS, it has been made known to m that one GEORGE W. McKINNEY, on c

out the 19th day of January, 1864, murdere John R. Gritton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large. Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do here-by offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEO. W. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to b affixed. Done at Frank ort this, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

Feb. 29, 1864-w&tw3m. Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD.

Commonwealth of Kentucky, Executive Department.

have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of March, A. D., 1864, and the 72d year of the Commonwealth.
THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

E L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. March 21, 1864.-w&tw3m.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that, at the October term, 1861, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against HARRISON BARNES, for the murder of Joseph

hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Harrison Barnes, and his delivery to the Jailerof Pendleton county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary May 4, 1864 w&tw3m-316.

\$200 REWARD. HEREAS, it has been made known to me EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

that EDWARD MADDOX was committed to jail by the examining court of Washingotn county, for the murder of W.A. Brothers, and said Maddox has made his escape from jail, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-fixed. Done at Frankfort this 11th day

By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary May 13, 1864-w&tw3m-320.

\$650 REWARD. COMMONWEATH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. W HEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the night of the 23d day of February, 1864, the following named prisoners made their escape from the Franklin county jail.

ALEXANDER BURK, charged with murder, AB. BRIDGFORD, charged with shooting his wife, WM. JOHNSON, convicted to one year's from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

L. S. have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of February, A. D., 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMEETTE,

BY JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$100 REWARD.

Whereas, It has been made known to me that RIAL, a slave belonging to W. B. Galaway, of Scott county, did on the — day of — 186—, murder Jeremiah Martin, of said county, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Rial,

LARS, for the apprehension of the said Rial, property of the said W. B. Galaway, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, 1

DESCRIPTION. The Rial is about 45 years old, 5 feeet 8 inches high, rather small, black, with the front lower foretooth out, speaks slow and low, and has an humble appearance

3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR

1864.

3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2

5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

22 23 24 25 26 27 3 29 30 31

26 27 28 29 30

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department. HEREAS, it has been made known to me that, at the April term, 1863, the grand that, at the April term, 1863, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against B. F. CUMMINGS, for the murder of Enos K. Mullins; said Cummings is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said B. F. Cummings, and his delivery to the jailer of Pandleton country within the common of the said B. of Pendleton county within one year from the date hereof: IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I L. S. have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year o. the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary. May 4, 1864-w&tw3m-316.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

Bishop; said Barnes is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND

72d year of the Commonwealth.
THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

Proclamation by the Governor. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOL-LARS for the apprehension of the said Edward Maddox, and his delivery to the Jailer of Wash-ington county within one year from the date

of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

Proclamation by the Governor

wife, WM. JOHNSON, convicted to one year's confinement in Kentucky Penitentiary; JOHN ANDERSON, charged with grand larceny.
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred dollars for Alexander Burk, and One Hundred and Fifty dollars are the first the Prideford Wm. Johnson and John each, for Ab. Bridgford, Wm. Johnson, and John Anderson, for their apprehension and delivery to the Jailer of Franklin county, within one year

By the Governor:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

have hereunto sei my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth, to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of Jan., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth: THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.